Requirement of specialized Post-Graduates

2557. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projection of annual requirement of specialized post-graduates over next five to ten years in different fields of specialization;

(b) whether Government has planned infrastructure, qualified and trained faculty to deliver the good and world class standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per available information, no such projection of annual requirement of specialized post-graduates has been made. However, the Task Force constituted by the Government for strengthening basic scientific research in universities had *inter-alia*, recommended that the number of Ph.Ds from Indian Universities should increase five-fold within a span often years with proper standards and has suggested various measures to achieve this objective.

The Government accepted in principle, the recommendations of the Task Force and converted it into an Empowered Committee for monitoring the implementation of its recommendations. An allocation of Rs.1200 crore has been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12) for strengthening basic scientific research in institutions of higher learning, including support for infrastructure development.

During the Eleventh Plan establishment of Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States has been envisaged. 15 New Central Universities have been notified on 15.1.2009 and a second Central University has been established in Jammu Division of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has been established for facilitating and promoting studies in areas concerned with the way of life of the tribal population in the country.

A new Regional Centre of the IGNTU has been inaugurated in Manipur. 374 model degree colleges in the districts having GER lower than national level with the Centre-State funding in the ratio of 1:1 for Special Category States and 1:2 for other States has also been proposed for which the University Grants Commission (UGC) has invited detailed project proposals from State Governments. Other scheme in the Eleventh Plan include incentivizing State Governments for setting up of new institutions or expansion of existing institutions with Central assistance, strengthening 6000 colleges and 150 State universities with focus on underserved areas to enable these institutions to fulfil the criteria for UGC assistance and additional assistance to 160 State universities and about 5500 colleges which are already declared fit to receive grants under Section 12B of the UGC Act. Eight new

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been set up during the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Five new Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) have also been set up during this Plan period. Seven new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are also proposed to be established. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has permitted second shift in certain engineering colleges and polytechnics. Expansion of intake in Central Educational Institutions by 54% has been undertaken consequent to the implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

Quality of teaching in higher education is a matter of great concern. When the Pay Review Committee recommendations in respect of teachers in colleges and universities were taken up by the Central Government, the salaries and other allowances for teachers, higher than those for the Group "A" Civil Services was agreed to by the Government on the condition that the eligibility conditions would be tightened and qualifications would be of a high order. The age of superannuation of teachers in higher education has also been increased from 62 years to 65 years. These steps would ensure that over time the best talent comes into the academic professions through a process of tightening entry and liberalizing pay and other incentives.

De-recognition of engineering institute

2558. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaypee Institute of Engineering and Technology, Guna, a constituent centre of Jaypee University of Information Technology, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, has been de-recognised by UGC on the ground that constituent centre of Deemed University has to be in same State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Institute at Guna was functioning for the last four years;

(d) if so, the reasons for not raising any objection by UGC earlier;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed for playing with the career of thousands of students; and

(f) the efforts being made to save career of these students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) According to information received from the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT), Waknaghat (Himachal Pradesh) is a Private University established by an Act of the Himachal Pradesh State Legislature. It came to the notice of UGC that the Jaypee Institute of Engineering and Technology (JIET), Guna (Madhya Pradesh) was functioning as a constituent unit of JUIT, Waknaghat. In the light of the Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Prof. Yash Pal *Vs.* State of